dollars lying there perfectly idle, doing no

earthly benefit to any human being, but depriving you of the currency you

need in your business, and depriving

you of the profits to be made on that money if it

belongs; and, gentlemen, endangering the well-

being of the country and the honesty of your

government; for, gentletten, how will you have

an honest government when is has this immense

amount of money in the treasury for which it

can rake or scrape up a claim ou the government.

however dishonest, everybody who can suggest

some scheme for spending this money, out of

which he expects to make profit, goes to work to

do do it; appropriations are made that are ut-

terly disgraceful, that are utterly wasteful of

the public treasury, and the people are the suf-

ferers. We once had a Governor in Ohio who

was a very plain-spoken man, and he spoke

what he thought with sometimes singular force.

and used figures of speech that might shock

tender ears, but which, nevertheless, conveyed

weight. I speak of Governor Allen-and speaking

of this thing of having an overflowing and re-

dundant treasury, that grand old man said in

his magnificent way: 'Why, you might as well

undertake to keep a powder-house in hell as to

have an honest government with a surplus in

the treasury.' [Laughter and applause.] That

was the truth, very forcibly expressed, and now

I can appeal to you just to look at what Con-

gress is about and see whether or not this is

the truth. Why, my friends, I saw the

other day, in a paper somebody who was

reviewing a speech that I had the honor to make

u) there at Port Huron, in Michigan, said that

Judge Thurman was wholly mistaken in saying

that there would be any such surplus revenue in

the treasury next year. Well, I wondered when

I saw that what could possibly be the meaning

of it; but I have seen an explanation of it since,

in a New York paper, and it means simply this

-that there are schemes on foot to

make appropriations to the amount

of sixty, or seventy or eighty millions of

dollars for which there is no necessity whatso-

ever, and which is just throwing away that

much of the pople's money. Well, if they pro-

reed in that way, if they take your money to

the amoune of one hundred millions of dollars

a year, and then scatter it broadcast to favorites

for their benefit, and not for the benefit of the

people at large, why, then, they can deplete the treasury. Then, if they raised \$500,000,000 of

surplus in a year they could squander it

all. But that is not the kind of government

that our forefathers intended we should have.

They intended that we should have an honest,

frugal, economical, republican, democratic gov-

ernment-that is the kind of a government.

[Applause.] They never intended that we

should collect one hundred million dollars of

the taxes and then squander it uselessly and

extravagantly without reason, in order to get

rid of the surplus. Is it not pecessary to stop

this collection of this great surplus? If it is,

and Grant in his message to Congress said it

was, and Arthur in his message to Congress said

it was, and Garfield in his speech to

the House of Representatives said it was, and

John Sherman in his speech the other day, at

Cincinnati, to the Chamber of Commerce, said

it was-if all these people admit, and common

sense teaches us that it is necessary to reduce

the surplus, the question is, how can it be re-

duced! Is not a plain answer, 'reduce the taxes!'

If you reduce the taxes, then the government

will not collect more money than it has any

necessity for; but if you keep these high taxes,

then the government continues to take money

out of your pockets for which it has no

earthly use and pile it up in the

treasury or squander it away. Now, the issue

is fairly made up. The Democrats say, reduce

the taxes; they are too high. These taxes that

are paid, insiduously paid, insiduously drawn

from the pockets of the people by means of a

high protective tariff, ought to be reduced. I

say insidiously, because, my friends, when the

tax-gatherer of Illinois comes around and takes

a list of your property, and puts down the

amount of taxes that you are to pay, you know

exactly what you have to pay

and upon what you have to pay it. Not so with

these tariff taxes. The man who imports goods

into the United States pays the tariff taxes be-

fore he can take his goods out of the custom-

house. Of course he adds that tax to what he

paid for the goods; otherwise, he would be

dead failure and he would break up in a week,

in a day, in an hour. He therefore adds that tax

when he sells to the wholesale merchant; the

wholesale merchant keeps the tax added to the

price, and adds his own profits when he sells to

the retail merchant, and the retail merchant

keeps the tax in the price when he sells to you.

So that, when you buy a roll of cloth for a suit

of clothes you pay, in the price that you give for

it, the tax paid by the importer, that same tax,

with the merchant's profit, paid by the whole-

sale merchant; that same tax, with the

retailer's profit , paid by the re-

tail merchant, and the whole thing,

in the end, comes out of your pockets,

and it is as plain as two and two make four.

could quote any amount of authority for it, but

no sensible man needs any authority upon as

plain and simple a proposition as that. Then

this tax, this tariff tax, is paid by the consumer,

and the poor man who has to buy goods for

himself and a large family, although he may be

very poor, oftentimes pays as much, or perhaps more, taxes than a millionaire

whose purchases are but small. [Applause and

cheers. | Why, you take some old bachelor who

is worth a million, and who is of no use to him-

self or to anybody else, who does not fulfill the

Scriptures at all and take a wife; you take such

an old fellow as that, who does not buy in the

whole course of a year as much elothing as a

poor man, not worth \$500, is compelled to buy

every year to clothe himself, his wife and his lit-

tle ones, and yet that millionaire pays less

taxes by far than that poor laboring man whose

"Now, my friends, there is another thing

about this insidious tax, and it bears very

harshly upon the laboring man. When the rev-

enue of the government is raised by a tariff tax

it falls, as I have shown you, upon the consum-

ers of the goods, but it is not simply upon the

goods imported into this country. It falls upon

him when he purchases his domestic goods, made in this country of the same kind

['That' so'], and it has been estimated

of his goods to an extent equal to that of the

imported goods, and it has been estimated, and

I have not seen it controverted, that the amount

paid to the domestic manufacturers is five times

as much as the amount which is paid to the

government and goes into the Treasury.

Now, I say that the tariff tax is paid

by the consumer, and the man, however

poor he is, has to pay a large

and oftentimes the largest proportion of it; but

not so with the taxes which you pay here to the

State of Illinois, to the county of Cook, and to

the city of Chicago. They are paid on proper-

ty, and the more property a man has the more

taxes he pays; and of all the inventions that

were devised to shift the burden of taxation

from a rich man's shoulders on to the shoulders

of a poor man, this tariff tax is the most ingeni-

"Now, my friends, I would like to speak to

you, and especially this audience, so largely

made up of workingmen-I would like to speak

to you longer than I have done. Who are the

friends, pray, of the workingmen? ['The Demo-

crats.' Yes, when you say that you just say

that you are your own friends, for, my fellow-

citizens, of every one hundred votes cast

affirmed that ninety are votes of laboring men.

[Applause.] That is the fact, and to say that

the Democratic party is not the friend of the la-

boring man is to say that the Democratic party

are a set of idiots and are not entitled to vote at

all. [Applause.] But they are entitled to vote;

they have voted a great deal in this country.

[Laughter.] They kept for thirty, or forty, or

fifty years this country under Democratic

rule, and it flourished as no country did before.

They intend to keep it under Democastic rule

for a while longer. [Applause.] It has done so

well during the last three years and a half that

they intend to repeat the experiment and make

Grover Cleveland once more President of the

United States. [Great applause and cheers,

and a voice, 'Thurman Vice-president.' Well,

no.'] Yes, I am. I am a very civil man.

"Now, my friends, I am going to stop. ['Oh,

pride myself upon that-a just man, too, and I

owe it to that grand man who is your candidate

for Governor of the State, to make way and let

Judge Thurman retired amid volleys of cheers

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.-A great cheer arose when

Representative R. Q. Mills, of Texas, advanced

to address the throng at an overflow Thurman

meeting. Mr. Mills said: "I will accept the

definition of the issue given by Mr. Blaine-that

it is a question of labor. The Democratic party

stands where it stood one hundred years ago. It

is the real and not the sham friend of labor. The

issue is a question of labor from

skin to core, and from core back to

skin again. We find no tax on railroads, but

those lines bring millions into the pockets

of the men who own them. The Republican

party, when in power, removed every taxation

off wealth and piled it upon labor. It inaugu-

rated the strike, a thing unheard of until the

Republican party took possession of the govern-

ment. The Democratic party stands now, as

Mr. Mills on Irish Rights.

I don't know; that depends on your vote."

him be heard for the remainder."

and applause.

United States, it may be

the Democrats in the whole

ous and insidious. |Applause. |

whole fortune is his hands.

has no legitimate use? Then, everybody that

He Points Out Its Inconsistencies, Shows that It Is a Mere Political Trick, and Draws a Striking Historical Parallel.

The Old Roman Addresses, or Attempts to Address, a Big Crowd of Democrats,

But the Proximity of a Well-Stocked Bar and the Noise of Passing Locomotives Serionsly Interfere with His Oratory.

BLAINE ON THE FISHERIES.

A Characteristically Vigorous Discussion of

the President's Message. LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 25,-The second public address of Mr. Blaine on the political issues of the campaign was delivered in the City Hall at Lewiston, to-night. Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr., of Maine, also addressed the assemblage, which was the largest ever known in this section of Maine. Mr. Blaine spoke with precision and vigor, as follows: "I did not happen to have an opportunity of reading the full text of President Cleveland's message on the fisheries subject until this mornng, and, with all due respect to the chief exauntine of the Nation, I must say that, considering all the circumstances, it is the most extraordinary document that ever was sent from the White House to the Capitol. Here are the main facts of the issue between Canada and the United States, or, perhaps, to speak more ex-actly, between Great Britain and the United States, in respect to the fisheries: It was our belief, and still is, that after the articles of the treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries had expired the Canadian government bebaved in an unneighborly, unseemly and unjust manner toward our fishermen in refusing | were bent on acquiring Southean territory. The them rights which they had enjoyed by long | Democratic national convention affirmed our prescription. In order to bring the government | right to fifty-four forty, and President Polk the Dominion to a just appreciation of the | made his campaign on it. They were ready to subject, Congress authorized the President in do anything to secure it, and they pressed the spring of 1887 to adopt, at his discretion, a it so far that as soon as Mr. Polk was inaugupolicy of suitable retaliation, directing, among other things, that whenever and so long as American vessels wers deprived of commercial privileges in the ports of Canada, Canadian yesela should be deprived of like privileges ports of the United States. This, if I may indulge in appropriate slang, was a genuine tit-for-tat policy, in which the punishment was admirably fitted to the crime. President Cleveland declined to enforce the policy, and allowed outrage after outrage upon our fishing vessels to go upredressed. He was bent upon some form of negotiation with England, even against the express wish and will of the United States Senate, and in defiance of the large share in the treaty-making power which the Constitution assigns to the Senate. Finally, without the consent of the Senate, and practically against its test the President organized a commission to frame a treaty that should settle all points of dispute. He thus gave what was never ntended by the Constitution-a partisan side to an international discussion. It was never gned by the founders of our government urse with foreign nations should be conducted by Republicans, nor by Democrats, nor by Whige, nor by Federalists; it should only be by the Nation as a whole. Why should the railways of the United States, that annually transport fifty millions of Canadian goods in transit, be deprived of their business, and endure a large loss on account of a sudden whim of the President! Why should the transit from Detroit to Buffalo and New York over both American and Canadian lines of rail be suspended when it has no relation whatever to the fishery question. Why hould the large traffic between Quebec and Montreal on the one hand, and Portland on the other, by which Portland becomes the winter port of Canada, be summarily stopped at the

onsiders, refractory Senate? Is it the design of the President to make the fishery question and commercial exchanges along 3,000 miles of frontier, and to inflict upon American munities a needless, a vexatious, and a perlous confusion of trade! If Congress will give him the enactments which he asks he will give them retaliation until they cry 'hold, enough,' and will allow him to settle the fishery question in the precise manner which the Senate now contemptuously rejects. Or. after all, fellow-citizens, is not the President's position a mere litical device, to divert the attention of the American people from his free-trade message and from the Mills tariff bill? Is not bluster on the fisheries to be the plan of campaign for the Democratic party? Are not permits for bravado to be issued by the political agents of the administration, marked on the back, 'Good till after the first Tuesday in November! We have our poor partisan differences at home, and etale them on our own soil in our own way; but owards all foreign powers on

we should present one united ndivisible American Republic. But this was not done. The treaty was launched as a Democratic partisan measure, rather than as a patriotic American measure. And the London papers have been following their usual vocation of eulogizing the Democracy and abusing the Republicans with greatly increased vituperation against the Republican party ever since it was found that the Senate was bent on maintaining

the national dignity.

"It is plainly apparent, from the text of the Constitution itself, that the wise men who framed it intended that the ordinary legislative power should be committed to the majority. wever small, but that no treaty could be framed without the overwhelming support of public opinion. They provided, therefore, that it should require, in all cases, two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty; but despite this the national administration went ahead, reresults, and negotiated a repugnant to the Amerinstinct of national self-respect that, instead of securing a ratification by twothirds of the Senate, it was absolutely rejected by a majority vote? At the first rebound, the ent has leaped so far over on the other side that he asks authority to cripple all our sommercial relations with Canada, from Passamaqueddy bay to Vancouver's island. Having for three years offered to waive the rights of the fishermen and the national dignity at the same time, the President desires now to cross over to the other side of the question and out-Herod Herod in his demands for redress. He seems eager to-day to discharge a whole battery of Krupp guns on the question, when last year a blank cartridge from a pocket pistol would have settled the whole affair. After subjecting the country, month after month, to the humiliation of an unprece-

now manifesting such renewed, and deep, and keen cense of the wrongs we have from Great Britain the matter of fisheries, that they second the President's extraordinary omersault, and in the slang of Democratic salers, they are 'thirsting for Canadian gore. The Democratio papers were but a short time ago toling Massachusetts and Maine their conemptible little question over a few codfish on the banks of New Foundland was not worth nsideration in the national Congress, and that if they kept annoying the country about it they would, in the end, drive Congress into giving the full markets of the United States to all fish-

dented surrender, the President's supporters,

with the zeal of new converts, and rather with

the extravagant enthusiasm of pretenders, are

ermen of the Dominion.
"My friends, history repeats itself. Let me call your attention to a remarkable parallel between the course of President Cleveland and the course of President Johnson after he retarned to the Democracy, in a more weighty neotiation with England than that relating to the beries. You will read and remember that, under instructions from Andrew Johnson, eur minister to England, the late Reverdy Johnson, negotiated a treaty designed to settle the Alabame claims. It was negotiated Lord . Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary of England, and is known as hason-Clarendon treaty. It was communicated to the Senate just before the expiration of Johnson's term, and the Senate had it under consideration when President Grant was naugurated. It was rejected with emphasis and indignation, just as the Senate has now resed the fisheries treaty. A few months later President Grant sent to Congress a communication on the whole subject of the Alabama claims. Referring to the Johnson-Clarendon he used these weighty words, which I

"Believing that a treaty thus misconstrued in its scope and inadequate in its previsions would not have produced the hearty, cordial sentiment in the pending mention which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have firmly established between the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely it had aroused.

The direction of a perfect and cordial friendship be-

beg to read to you:

tween the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly undeserved, than under restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their idea of justice nor the grave sense of the grievance which they sus-

"In his next annual communication President Grant recommended to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of the several Alabama claims, on notice to the representative of her Majesty's government at Washington that authority be given for the settlement of those claims by the United States, so that the government have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. The result, you know, was that the British government proposed a joint commission to settle all claims between the countries; that President Grant, unlike President Cleveland, secured the assent of the Senate before appointing a commission in return, and the joint com-mission made a settlement which, on the whole, was satisfactory to both parties. This was brought about to the honor of both nations in consequence of the firm position assumed by President Grant. Why could not a like attitude to-day on the part of the President produce a like result, peacefully, honorably, and to the lasting advantage of both nations!

"The truth is, my friends, the Democratic party has never been fortunate in conducting diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain. The English partiality for the Democratic party is not difficult to explain. It is not solely because the Democracy are a free-trade party, and are now prodosing to open our home market for the benefit of British manufacturers at the expense of American workingmen, but it is that in every negotiation with a Democratic administration England has succeeded in attaining the precise result which she desired. A great historic case in point is familiar to all who have studied our history for the sixty years since the Democratic party was first organized. From the administration of Mr. Jefferson onward there was a dispute between the two countries as the rights of each, bordering on the Pacific ocean, and the question was adjusted from time to time by our earlier Presidents, and lastly by a treaty made by Mr. Clay when he was Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, providing for joint occupation of the country for an indefinite period, neither party losing their rights; but from pure demagogism the Democrats raised the cry, in the nations election of 1844, that the whole of what now constitutes British Columbia up to latitude 549 40' belonged unquestionably to the United States. The pretense was put forth as a blind, in order to show that they were as zealous to secure Northern territory as they rated the Democratic Congress asked that notice be given to England for the terminating of the treaty of joint occupation. The next thing the country heard was that Mr. Polk's administration was compelled to surrender the whole territory to Great Britain, confess ing that they had made pretenses which they were unable to maintain or defend Had they not raised their demagogic cry, and thus forced the question to & settlement, the joint occupation of which had come down from Jefferson to that hour, would have peacefully continued, and with our acquisition of California, two years afterward, and the immediate discovery of gold, the thousands o American citizens who swarmed to the Pa cific coast would have occupied British Columbia, and the final settlement would have doubtless been in favor of those who were i actual possession, and but for the blundering diplomacy of the Democratic party, which prematurely and without any reason forced the issue, we should to-day see our flag floating over the Pacific front from the Gulf of California to Behring's strait.

"President Cleveland is exactly following the Presidents of his party in his negotiations with Great Britain-an alternation of bluff and surrender, both of which are equally inconsistent with the dignity of a nation conscious of its great power. We certainly do not desire a continuance of the diplomacy which, after studying the subject for three years, can radically change the position of the national administration between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. On Wadnesday the President was still urging the Senate through the entire body of Democratic Senators to surrender all our rights in the fisheries b agreeing to the treaty, and on Thursday he put those Senators to shame by directly reversing the position be had strenuously held for three preceding years. I do not believe the American people will submit to such trifling with a great question. I believe, rather, that they will commit the government to the great party which from the first day of Lincoln's administration to the last hour of President Arthur's, has maintained the force, and prestige, and right of the Union against rebellion at home and aggression from abroad, and did it without brayado or bluster on the one hand and without humilitat ing surrender on the other."

THURMAN AT CHICAGO. A Great Opportunity Spoiled by a Bar and the Noise of Passing Locomotives. CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- The big Thurman meeting has come and gone; and it has left nothing but a knowledge of a lost opportunity. Cheltenham Beach was crowded with people, the estimates of the number ranging from 40,000 to 50,-000. Of this large number, nearly 15,000 anxiously tried to hear Judge Thurman speak, and he, with equal anxiety, tried to make them hear. A stand had been erected in the center of the big Exposition Hall, and around that stand the eager thousands crowded in vain attemps at least to see the speaker. A magnificent crowd it was, and good management would have made the occasion one of profit to the Democracy, but there seemed to be a strange lack of management. On one side of the hall was a big and booming bar, outside was a roller-coaster in active operation, three engines industriously puffed and steamed a short distance away, and an energetic drum corps lent its aid to the attempt to drown out the distinguished speaker. The Judge did his best. He was in good voice and had a fine speech ready, but mortal man could not make himself heard against the comopposition that greeted him. Previous to the event of the day Cheltenham Beach, a procession of the local Democratic clubs and organizations escorted the party and the escort committee to the depot, and from there they went to the beach on the Illinois Central railroad. Congressman Roger Q. Milis, of Texas, ex-Gov. Lyman Trumbull, and Congressman Wilson, of Virginia, rode in the carriages with others. Bands and bandannas were the feature of the procession, which was watched and enthusiastically greeted by the crowds that lined the streets through which they marched. Prominent in the procession were the Cook County Democracy, the Andrew Jackson League, the Commercial Travelers' (Democratic), Democratic ward clubs. Democratic town clubs, Palmer Club, of Springfield, Veterans of the war, visiting clubs, and the Streator, Ill., club. As Judge Thurman came out of the hotel, and as he was driven down the streets, an immense crowd kept close about his carriage, shouting and waving bandannas at his every move. It was almost a fight through the crowd to the carriages, the crowd appearing too dense to give way. When ex-Governor Trumbull tried to introduce Judge Thurman to the magnificent crowd that awaited bim in the big ball, great difficulty in himself heard beyond the four small tables that had been provided by the thirty or more reporters. When Judge Thurman nimbly climbed upon a chair, the better to be seen and heard, the crowd grew wild. At the sight of him the crowd had set up a cheer that was repeated again and again, the enthusiastic shouts of the crowd continuing several minutes. When he at last endeavored to speak he found he had met with many competitors. The crowd in front of him tried to hear, and the crowd behind him yelled frantically because they could not hear, and the result was that his speech reached but a few feet from the chair on which he stood. Enough was heard by the thousands immediately in front of him to start them in cheers frequently, and the crowd behind him would cheer in unison, and then shout for him

to turn around. But when, as happened once

during the speech, he pulled out his bandanna.

every one saw it and every one shouted, while

those who possessed such an article waived it

attend this meeting; he had his speech prepared, and such a magnificent audience as that to-day will not soon again be brought together, but some one seemed to have blundered. After the speech, Judge Thurman and party took the first train to town and made the twelve miles in the marvelous time of one hour and twenty minutes on the Illinois Central railroad, making fully fifty stops on the way. To-night Judge Thurman, his grandson, his friend, Dr. Schwartz, and the Columbus press gang left in President Miller's private car over the Panhandle for home. The trip will be a quiet one and the car will be kept locked against all comers. In his speech to-day Judge Thurman said:

"My Friends and Fellow-citizens-This is the greatest place to speak in that I have ever spoken in my life. If I speak to you in front, turn my back on as many people; if I speak to my right hand, I cannot be heard by those on my left, and unless I was put on a sort of revolving machine like a turn-table I do not know how I can speak to you all. [Laughter.] So my friends, you will have to bear with me if I cannot make everybody hear what I have to say. I shall not occupy much of your time to-day, for there are so many speakers here that it would be great injustice to them if I were to take more than my fair share of your attention. It is my purpose to-day to speak upon that theme which so much engages the attention of the American people-what is called the tariff. But before I begin to do so, allow me first to express my thanks to my friend, Judge Trumbull, whom I have known so long, with whom I served with so much pleasure in the Senate of the United States, for the kind manner in which he has presented me to you. It will be one pleasant recollection of my life that I have been presented to you this day by so nothe a man. . The speaker was here interrupted by the noise in the audience and outside. I do not know what is the matter. There are more noises around this house than were made by the winds as they rushed from the caves of Eolus of old, as we are told in the books. I thought it was a railroad train, but they tell me it is not a railroad train, at all, and I ask pardon, therefore, of the train. [Laughter.] Now, my friends, before I proceed to say a word about the tariff, let me say a word on another subject. You have, within the last few days, heard not little about a message of the President to the Congress of the United States [cries: 'Hurrah for Cieveland.'] on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries treaty, so-called. [Further interruption by noise.] I take back that apology to the train; it is the train that makes the noise. | Laughter. Now, my friends, allow me to say a word upon that subject. I have no copy of the fisheries treaty in my possession here; I therefore cannot discuss it, for I would not discuss it from merrecollection; and I have no copy of the President's message with me down here, and there fore cannot read or quote from it; but this I want to say to you: Some years ago this country was greatly agitated by a party called the 'Know-nothing' party. It was a party to whom the Irishman was an abomination of abominations. And if he were a Catholic Irishman he was the accursed of the earth. [Cries: We don't want it again.'] But now, strange to say, those men who a few years ago were Know-nothings, and the most abusive of men of the Irish, of the Germans, and of all foreign-born people, but of Irish especially, are seeking to court what is called the Irish vote, to get the Irishmen to vote against the men who stood firm by them in defense of their rights. ['They can't do it.'] In defense of everything that was alleged against them. They never will. No. I hope not. Now they are seeking to get their votes by misrepresent ing Grover Cleveland and asserting that he is under British influence. ['They'll never get it.'] My friends, there never was a more false assertion made by mortal man than that Grover Cleveland is under British influence. You might as well undertake to tell me that Washington was under British influence as that Grover Cleveland is. [Cheers.] If any man thinks for a moment that there is anything in that charge worth investigating, all I have to say to him is, read the President's message sent to Congress this very week, and if you can then say that he is under British influence you can say that white is black and black is white. [Cheers and great applause.] No. my friends, Grover Cleveland knows too well what are the interests of this country. He has too much sympathy with the American people, native and naturalized, to be under any false or improper influence of any country on the face of the globe, or under the influence of any country except that of his own. Now, having said thus much, and reserving what I have to say on this subject to a future occasion when I take the field somewhat at large, I come now to the field that I first mentioned, the tariff question, and ask your attention to what I have to say. More interruptions from noise here oc-"Gentlemen, I once made a speech, and near me was a steam mill that belonged to a political

'The handsomest, and best and most convenient place in the whole neighborhood in which a political meeting can be held is near your mill, and we would like to hold our meeting there if you will not be running.' He said. 'Not a bit: it is undergoing repairs, and it won't be running,' and so the Democrats fixed up the place the meeting, and a splendid place was, and a splendid audience we had that day, but I had not spoken ten minutes before that fellow started his mill, Haughter |, and I had to speak against the steam mill, and of all the bard things I ever did that was the hardest. I beat the mill. Great laughter and applause. Now, to-day, I think I am worse off than I was then; I could beat a steam mill. but I cannot beat a half a dozen railroad trains. [Renewed laughter.] If I were to do justice to myself, and, I think, justice to you, I would ask you to excuse me from saying another word. But I will try it. Maybe those trains will have mercy on me and stop after awhile. It is very doubtful, though, for they are very unruly. "Now, what is a tariff? It is nothing in the world but a tax; it is a tariff imposed by the manufactures imported into the United States for sale. The effect of the tax is to raise the price of everything upon which it is put, and not only to raise the price of the article on which it is put, but to raise the price of similar articles that are manufactured in this country. It does not raise the price upon the beef that packed in Chicago, because we do not import beef. It does not raise the price on the pork that is packed in Chicago, for we do not import pork. It does not raise the price on the wheat that is sold in Chicago, for we do not import wheat; but on what we do import, and on similar articles manufactured in this country, that tariff raises the price and makes them cost more to the man who consumes them. And yet this tax is said to be a benefit to the laboring man. Why, in the name of all that is reasonable, how can a laboring man be benefited by a tax which begins at the crown of his head and goes down to soles of his feet, and taxes everything that is between the one place and the other? That taxes him on his coat, on his vest, on his breeches, on his boots, on his underclothing, on his neck-tie-in a word, that taxes him on everything he wears and everything that his wife wears-if he has the good fortune to have a wife-and upon everything his children wear, if God has blessed him with children; how can it be that a tax upon all these can be for the benefit of that man? [Applause. But, my friends, that is just like another false pretense of these high protection advocatesthat the country grows rich by means of a tax. this tariff tax, as if it were possible that the peo ple of a country could be made wealthy by their being taxed far more than the necessities of the government require. So far as it is necessary to raise money to carry on the government, to pay the pensions of the gallant men who fought for its preservation, so far as that is necessary, the people willingly pay the tax; but when you tax people far more than the government has any occasion to demand, you simply are robbing the people of the money that belongs to them, and appropriating it, either keeping it useless in the treasury or expending it wastefully upon subjects not worthy of your support. Why, how is it now? I hold in my hand the last official report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States,

opponent, and that mill had not been run for a

week, and the Democrats went to him and said:

and, without taking up your time to read much of it, although it would be profitable reading, a single sentence may suffice: "During the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1888, the surplus taxes"—that is, the taxes over and above the necessities of the government-"will amount to one hundred and thirteen million dollars." Just think of that-that the government should take from your pockets one hundred and thirteen millions of dollars a year, for which the government has no earthly use, but which, if it were left in your pockets, you would employ for your benefit and for the benefit of all who are dependent upon you And what is the result? This collection of the surplus revenue has been going on for some vears. [Judge Thurman here displayed his bandarna, which was lustily cheered by the audience. This collection of surplus revenuethat is, the money that the government has no necessity for, has been going on for years, and although the surplus thus collected has been to some extent, reduced by buying the bonds of the government at an enormous premium, paying from 25 to 28 per cent, more than the face these bonds, yet according to the very last account I have seen, the amount of surplus frantically in the air. The Judge looked at his | revenue now in the vaults of the treasury of the

Adams. One hundred and fifteen millions of thing else. Home rule is the central figure of Democracy. It was an Irish-American that gave Thomas Jefferson the vote that made him President of the United States. To-day there has been some one twisting the tail of the British lion. It has been said the were back in the pockets of the people, where it Democratic party would not fight the British government. A Republican Senate refused to confirm the fishery treaty to gain a point on the President. What did Mr. Cleveland dol He not only took the British lion by the tail, but he took it by the snout." Turning to the tariff, Mr. Mills said the Republican Senate was in a quandary. They seemed wholly at sea whether or not they ought to attempt to present a substitute for the House bill, a measure which was directly in line with Grover Cleveland's message. The speaker then entered upon an extended discussion of the tariff issue, giving in detail the reductions made by the bill which bears his name. The audience listened throughout with the closest attention. OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Gen, Harrison Thoroughly Enjoys His Season of Rest at Middle Bass. PUT-IN-BAY, O., Aug. 25. - General Harrison enjoyed a short ride in a yacht to-day, running over to Wehrle's Club-house, being absent about an hour. This afternoon he went from Middle Bass to Put-in-Bay after his mail, returning to the Berdan cottage loaded down with letters and papers. He is improving in health almost hourly, and the change in his appearance since his arrival in Toledo and his speech at Memorial Hall square is indeed striking. The members of the Middle Bass Club are doing all in their power to aid and assist him this search for health at the islands. This afternoon a private party, consisting of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes and several friends came over from Sandusky on the yatch Louise, and were warmly received by General Harrison. There was no political significance in the visit, and only a short stop was made. It is expected that General Harrison will attend church at Middle Bass cottage in the morning, and that Rev. E. S. Hunt, of Toledo, will preach the sermon. Among the late callers upon General Harrison at the cottage to-night was Gen. A. S. Bushnell, of Ohio.

Republican Documents in the Campaign. New York Special.

A singular feature of the campaign is that the people desire documents relating to the tariff sent to them. In other campaigns there were no demands for documents and the committee had to send them out without knowing whether they were read or appreciated. Now the reverse is the case.

The pamphlets or cards that are growing popular are those entitled: "Citizen! under which flag?" The picture of two flags, the American and the British, are given with these lines above each: "Free men and protection;" "Free trade and coercion." Then under the American flag is, "America's choice for President, Benjamin Harrison," and under the English flag. "England's choice: for President, Grover Cleveland." The pamphlet under the caption of "What free trade has done for Ireland" asks these questions:

"Who donated a quarter of a million dollars for provisions and sent them to starving Ire-

"Levi P. Morton." "Who sent the munificent sum of twenty dollars to the earthquake sufferers of Charles-"Grover Cleveland."

Soliciting Campaign Funds. Boston, Aug. 25.-The clerks in the postoffice received to-day this circular, signed by Charles D. Lewis, treasurer of the Democratic State

"The pending presidential campaign is of great importance to the country. Every voter ought to be interested in the result. The State committee desires to conduct an active and vigorous campaign in this State, and to enable it to carry out such intention and to defray current and other legitimate expenses which must necessarily be incurred, the financial assistance and support of all supporters of the administration in the State are required and needed. The committee urgently appeals to and solicits you as one interested in promoting the success of the present administration to contribute such an amount of money as you may feel inclined to give for these purposes."

Converts to the True Faith.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARSHALL, Ill., Aug. 25.-A Republican rally was held in Auburn township, one of the Demo cratic strongholds of the county, this afternoon, and a beautiful straight pole, seventy-five feet high, and all one piece, was raised, and a large flag bearing the names of Harrison and Morton run up to the top. Capt. Edwin Harlan, candidate for Congressman, made an eloquent and convincing speech, and the answer came in a very satisfactory form. Twelve heretofore strong Democrats pledged themselves, in writing, to vote for Harrison and Morton. One of them is a man of ninety-two years, who voted for Jackson and for Van Buren, both times, and for nearly every Democratic candidate for President since. Another was an old Democrat of eighty-seven years, who had nearly a like record. This is a fair sample of the Republican gains in Clark county.

A "Reform" Method.

Washington Special. It was discovered to-day that the chairman of the Democratic central committee of North Carolina has addressed a large number of circulars to emplopes of the pension and other departments here soliciting contributions to a campaign fund. This is a direct violation of the civil-service law, but a trick is used with a view to evading the civil-service law. Every name error.

Steamship News.

London, Aug. 24.-The Umbria's log shows that daily runs were as follows: First day, 344 miles; second day, 430; third, 445; fourth, 443; fifth, 438; sixth, 436, and seventh, 349. She arrived at Queenstown in six days, ten hours and twenty-nine minutes from the time she left New York. Passed the Lizzard: The steamer Jan Breydel, from New York for Antwerp: La-Bourgogne, from New Yerk for Havre.

HAVRE, Aug. 25.-The steamer La Gascogne met with an accident to her rudder as she was leaving for New York to-day, and was compelled to delay her departure. She will proceed on Monday.

New York, Aug. 25 .- Arrived: Taormina. from Hamburg: Etruria, from Liverpool; La Bretagne, from Havre. PLYMOUTH, Aug. 25.-The steamer Ham-

monia, from New York for Hamburg, arrived off Scilly light to-day.

"The Comstock mine in Nevada is a wonder-

Heat in the Comstock Mines.

Kansas City Times

ful work," said Mr. Cecil Morgan, of Aspen, to the Gossiper. "It is 2,300 feet in a vertical line to the bottom of the shaft, and one can make the descent in three or four minutes in the care which is used to haul ore to the surface. This

cage will lift about six thousand pounds, or three car-loads of 2,000 pounds each. Work on the Comstock is now confined to the upper levels, the workmen having been driven from the depths by the steam generated through the action of the air on the sulphurous rock penetrated by the different levels. The temperature averages about 120 degrees down there, and it is simply impossible for the miners to work under anch conditions. Whether science will ever be able to overcome the difficulties met with in those lower levels remains to be seen. I think. however, it will not, for the reason that such intense heat denotes the near presence of subterranean heat."

Eleped with the Coachman. CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- Miss Fannie Boyington, daughter of the wealthy architect, W. W. Boyington, eloped with the family coachman, and was to-day forgiven by her parents. The coachman is Richard Carter, a young Englishman. Some time ago Mrs. Boyington suspected the true state of affairs, and Carter was promptly discharged. The next beard of the coachman was that he had qualified himself for employ ment as book-keeper, and had obtained employment with one of the leading firms. Then came the elopement, and the architect's daughter was found to-day by her mother in a neat home on Indiana avenue provided by the book-keeper. Copious tears and a reconciliation followed.

Losses by Fire. DENVER, Col., Aug. 25.-Fire in the wholesale grocery house of J. S. Brown & Brother to night damaged the stock to the extent of \$30,

000. The stock was fully insured. COOLIDGE, Kan., Aug. 25 .- Peak's Opera house burned to night. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$26,000.

A Dead Embezzler.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 25 .- Examination of the accounts of M. M. Small, deceased book-keeper it had aroused.

Judge Thurman had come a good distance to

There they are, \$115,000,000, four times all the expenses of the government in the days of Mr.

Judge Thurman had come a good distance to

Jeffersen and Mr. Monroe and of John Quincy

always, the defender of the people." Referring to the Irish-Americans, Mr.

Mills said: "An Irishman cannot be anything but a Democrat. He has no right to be any
of H. Groby & Co.'s bank, at Miamisburg, discovered him to be an embezzler to the sum of \$12,000. His speculations extended over a period of ten years.

A NOTEWORTHY CONVERSION

Another Leading Greenbacker Comes Out for Harrison and Morton.

Mr. D. A. Hopkins, Formerly Proprietor of the American Sentry, a Greenback Organ, Gives Reasons for the Protection Faith in Him.

special to the Indianapolis Journal NEW YORK, Aug. 25 .- The Press of to-morrow prints the following:

One of the many business men who see that their best interests and the true interests of their country lie in the success of the Republican party, and who will aid to make the campaign of that party a successful one, is. D. A. Hopkins, of 113 Liberty street, this city. Mr. Hopkins is engaged in manufacturing a

ournal bearing which he invented for the purpose of obviating hot boxes under railroad cars, his factories being located in Jersey City. As a business man he is known in every State and l'erritory in the country, having been long engaged in the industry which he is at present prosecuting. Mr. Hopkins was formally an ardent sup-

porter of the Greenback party in its best phases.

and was an efficient backer of General Weaver in his remarkable hippodrome through the several States in 1880. He afterward supported Butler as the Greenback candidate for President in 1884; but the vacillating, questionable cause of the Massachusetts statesman and the very questionable course of many others prominent in the affairs of the party evidently convinced Mr. Hopkins that the company which he was keeping was not the best in the world for the accomplishment of anything worth the attention of honest men, though he still holds the financial views he then so earnestly advocated. Mr. Hopkins became an active adherent of the Greenback party in 1879, and in the presidential campaigns of 1880 and 1884 did all he could to advance its interests. He was the proprietor and editor of the American Sentry, which was regarded as the leading Greenback paper during those five years, and as practically its organ. He abruptly stopped the Sentry, though it had several thousand subscribers, having first effected an arrangement by which complete justice and entire satisfaction was renderd to each of them, and withdrew entirely from active participation in political affairs. This year he has come out square for Harrison and Morton, and will give his vote and influence in support of the

Republican nominees. persons who left the Republican party in 1876 and tried to find the silver spoon at the end of the rainbow. In response to the question as to what had caused his change in political action

"I changed because of having become satisfied that the best thing that can happen our country at this time is for the Republican party to win. "Do you believe in protection, Mr. Hopkins?" asked the reporter.

"I must say to that," was the reply," that I am one of the most earnest protectionists in the country. I am so because I am in favor of our Republic as against monarchies, and of American interests as against those of Europe. The safety of our Republic can only be permanently assured by our workers, as a mass, having good homes; not mere dens, as too many of the toilers of Europe have, but veritable homes, where the wife and mother presides, children receive loving, faithful care, and grow up good, intelligent citizens, and the husband and father finds ready cheer and rest upon his return, when his work in the field or in the shop is ended for the day.

"These conditions cannot be had if the wives of our workers must habitually work in the field or factory, as is too commonly the case in Europe, in order that the wages of the wife, when added to those of the husband, may be sufficient to secure a bare subsistence for the family. It is evident that if the wife of the American workman is to stay at home and give her time to the care of household affairs instead of toiling in the field, he must receive at least as much wages as received by the European husband and wife together in order to support his family as well as they are supported.

"Steamships and osean cables have practically brought Europe to our doors, and anything approaching free trade means good-bye to all chance that our workingman may receive such wages as to enable him to secure for himself and family such a home as all freemen should have.

"It is a self-evident truth that each day's la bor imported into this country in the shape of manufactured goods is a day's work less to be performed here, and that so far as goods imported take the place of goods that might be produced here, so far there must inevitably be less work, less pay and lower wages for our own

"The only wise and safe course for uc to pursue if we would preserve our Republic is to protect our industries and prevent our country from being overrun by the paupers and criminals of the old world.

"It is foolish for us to talk of employing in agricultural pursuits any considerable proportion of our workmen now engaged in mining and manufacturing industries who would be thrown out of work in case of our increasing our imports from foreign mines and factories.

"Already the competition of Russia and India in supplying our once excellent market in Western Europe with corn and wheat compels our farmers to sell their products at prices that do not vield them even fair wages in return for their toil and the exhaustion of their lands; nor is there any hope that there would be an improved foreign market for our wheat and corn if we were to increase our imports of foreign

"Deplorably cheap labor in Russia and the extension of railways into the the wheat growing regions of that country are monstrously increasing the exports of Russian wheat, and the British rulers of India are rapidly extending railways that run into and open up the wheat producing districts of that vast country, where the laborer receives wages amounting to only a few cents per day and wheat is raised almost

"Against such competition it is useless for farmers to struggle. Each year the foreign market for our grain takes on more and more the character of a dissolving view, and each year the only reliable market for our agricultural products becomes more and more the home market, and this market can only be made and kept good by protecting our manufacturing industries and paying our workers such wages as will enable them to buy what our farmers have

"Americans should remember that we canno import from monarchical countries without sustaining people upon whom monarchies depend for their strength, and that such importations are a direct contribution by those who profess to believe in a republic to the support of monarchies. The present contest will go far in proving whether we are mere worshipers of the dollar or worthy descendants of our revolutionary sires.

"Do you think free trade would break down monopolies and open to us the markets of the world!" asked the reporter.

"The talk about protection aiding monopolies as a finality is simply party clap-trap. As our laws stand monopolies flourish, regardless of either free trade or protection. The whole civilized world is now oppressed by and paying tribute to the tin and copper syndicates originating and controlled exclusively in Europe. No one can buy even a tincup or a pin without becoming tributary to one or both of these mo-

"The assertion that a reduced tariff, or even free trade, would open to us the markets of the world, and thereby promote our industries, is proved to be false by the fact that the industries of free-trade England are now suffering, and more frequently suffer from stagnation than the industries of this country. "Do you think the internal revenue tax

should be abolished?" the reporter asked.

"As to the free whisky plank in the Republican platform over which leading Democrats have been thrown into such pitiful convulsions, the only thing about it that disgusts them is the fact that they regard it as cutting the ground from under their feet. I am wholly in favor of abolishing the entire internal revenue tax. First, because it was and is strictly a war measure, and as such should be abolished just as early as the financial condition of the government will permit: and second, because the government of the United States cannot properly deal with the temperance question. If the temperance people are to succeed in their work it must be through State action, and just so far as our general government dabbles with the whisky question just so far the matter becomes complicated, and the freedom and power of the States to deal effectively with it are interfered with and crippled."

"There," concluded Mr. Hopkins, pleasantly, "I think I have given you sufficient reasons for my supporting the Republican party in the present campaign. I believe Republican triumph in this contest to be necessary to the welfare of our country, and I shall do all in my power to make its success an accomplished fact."

A Growing Vice.

"You would be surprised," said a big confectioner and bonbon man, "at the increased demand for chewing-gum. Of course, you are not surprised to learn that the habit among women give you the names of some of the most promitragedy."

nent ment in Chicago, judges and lawyers, who ome in here and buy gum, and so eager are they for it that they put it in their mouths before they get out of the store. Some of them say it has broken them from chewing tobacco. A few nights since I took dinner at the house of a very prominent lawyer of this city. After the meal what was my surprise to hear him say, calling his wife by name: 'Where is my gump'

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

The Democratic Vilification Bureau in Full Operation at Mount Vernon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Aug. 25.-The chairman of the Democratic State central committee, Mr. Jewett, and the Hon. C. C. Matson, Democratic candidate for Governor, have established a bureau in this city, to manufacture billingsgate to be used against Gen. Alvin P. Hovey in the campaign. The manager of this bureau here is Mr. A. A. Sparks, postmaster and editor of the Mount Vernou Democrat. Mr. Sparks makes no secret of the fact that he holds letters from Chairman Jewett and Congressman Matson, advising him how to conduct this dirty work, and at the same time assuring him that he will be protected by the administration at Washington from any prosecution for removal from office as postmaster for violation of the civil-service law that this political leper is disregarding and violating every hour. Their methods are to collect, and to manufacture, where they fall to oh, tain a hint from some Judas Iscariot, a mass of personal abuse and misrepresentation of General Hovey, then telegraph the same to the Indi. anapolis Sentinel, St. Louis Republic, Louisville Courier-Journal, Cincinnati Enquirer and Evansville Courier; they then copy the article in the Mt. Verson Democrat with such comments as they may choose.

Republican Organization in Howard County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 25 .- Howard county Republicans have as perfect an organization as can be found anywhere. One hundred and twenty Tippecanoe veterans have enrolled under the Harrison and Morton banner. The Harrison and Hovey Veterans, an organization of soldiera extends into every township and includes many who have not co-operated with the Republicans for several years, and a considerable number of regular Democrats who will support their comrages in this fight. The Republican First Voters' Club of Kokomo now numbers one hundred and ninety and it will reach three huddred before The reasons which Mr. Hopkins gives for this | the election. Besides these special clubs there action in an interview with a reporter of the | is a regular Harrison and Morton club in every Press are quite as potent in the case of all other | township of this county. They hold regular meetings every week and are addressed by local campaigners. All the meetings are more largely attended and of much more popular interest and enthusiasm than ever known here before. There are great Republican gains from the many new manufactories and operatives, who are Republicans with hardly any exceptions.

> A Unique Pole-Raising. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 25.-A tremendous Republican rally was held at Petersburg, Ind. this afternoon, and over three thousand people witnessed the raising of a pole 200 feet high. The pole is the largest and highest in the State. and was raised by the aid of a locomotive engine. Cols. Thompson, Nelson, and Cicero Buchanan, candidates for electors on the Republican State ticket, made speeches that aroused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The meeting was a basket picnic and Republican rally combined.

Last night, at Mitchell, a rousing meeting was also held, 2,500 people being present. Hon. S. N. Chambers and F. B. Posey delivered speeches. Delegations from all the surrounding towns were present.

Another Convert. special to the Indianapolis Journas.

TIPTON, Ind., Aug. 25.-R. K. M. Friend made a rousing Republican speech to an enthusiastic andience at Hobbs Station, five miles east of here, last night. Mr. Friend is the owner of the flouring-mill at this place, and has been a lifelong Democrat, but he says the platform of the Democratic party does not conform with his ideas of good government, and he will cast his vote this fall for Harrison, Morton and protection. Mr. Friend will take a prominent part in the campaign from now on until election day. He says this will be his first Republican vote, and he will cast it in the interest of America and

The Democratic Poll of the State. Special to the Indiapapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 25.-The Telegram publishes the following, leaded, this evening "Dr. Chauncey Weeks, this afternoon, received information that is rather pleasing to Republicans and disheartening to Democrats. Dr. Weeks has a friend at Indianapolis who is within the inner circle of the State Democratic central committee, and knows everything that is going on. He says the Democrats, yesterday, finished polling the State, and found their vote nearly 10,000 short of what it was four years ago. An effort is being made to keep this quiet, but it

will be in all the papers in a few days." Meeting at Elnora.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal ELNORA, Ind., Aug. 25. - A very enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Elnora township; was held in the school building. The crowd was addressed by the Hon. W. R. Gardiner, of Washington, Ind., who discussed the political issues of the day in that clear, forcible style characteristic of the speaker. Taken all in all, the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Elnora township. The Elnora Harrison and Morton Club has now a membership of near 100, and the party was never insuch fighting trim as it now is for the coming

Meeting at Arcadta.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ARCADIA, Ind., Aug. 25.-Last night the Republicans of Arcadia, assisted by delegations from Noblesville and Cicero, had a rousing meeting here, and listened to splendid addresses upon the issues of the day by the Hon. Dick Stevens and Senator Robert Grayhan, of Noblesville, and Dr. Tucker, of Cicero. The fallacy of free trade and the benefits of protection were seen in their true light. Arcadia has organized a Lincoln League with a large membership, electing Dr. J. A. Houser, president; Hon. Thomas Bishop, vice-president, and Mr. Ballard, secre-

Pole-Raising in Rush County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 25,-The Republicans of Noble and Richland townships, this county, had a pole-raising and public speaking at Summerville's Grove, to-day. A pole 125 feet high was raised, from which a large flag floats. M. D. Tackett, of Greensburg, addressed the meeting in the forenoon, and Judge W. A. Cullenand Senator A. M. Kennedy, of Rushville, in the afternoon. The crowd was enthusiastic, and numbered about 2,000.

The Queen and Her Cats.

Boston Herald's London Correspondence The big houses in London have lots of cats about them, which grow fat while folks are town and starve when they go out to the country. This has caused much distress to members of the Animals' Institute, particularly as even the Queen's cats were subjected to the same difficulty. But this year it was humbly and loyally pointed out to the Queen that her Windsor cats would starve while she was away, whereupon her Majesty was graciously pleased to order them all put in baskets and taken along to Osborne with the rest of the court, which was done. This has become fashionable. Society papers solemnly inform us that prettily decorated cat-baskets are in great demand, and the happy pussies may be seen by dozens at the rail-

like anybody else. In a Bad Way.

way stations, going to mountain or seashore just

Springfield Union. With Nursery Watterson writing to President Cleveland to know whether he is a Democrat this year or not, with Col. Daniel Lamont declining to say whether Cleveland is running or not, and with some of the Cleveland organs claiming that Cleveland isn't a Democrat anyway but a sort of second-hand Republican, the once great Democratic party is in a mighty bad way. A party that doesn't know 'for sure' whether it has either principles or candidates is in a bad fix, and that is the plight of Democracy just now.

Another Freetown Tragedy Possible. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25 .- A dispatch from St. Martinsville to the Picayune says: "At about 2 o'clock this morning, an armed body of forty white men left here to meet some more men in the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards, and then proceed to the part of the Fifth ward knows Long Blush, where, it was reported, the negrood have armed and made some threats against the is on the increase. That you expect. What I white residents of that neighborhood. The sec-When I say men I don't refer to dudes and fops.
I mean regular-built men. If I dared to I could

There are apprehensions of another Freelows